

## **APPENDIX 1**

### **LOCAL, FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, AND PRIVATE AGENCY RESOURCE LIST**

**PRIMARY AGENCIES:** Washington State Department of Ecology  
Washington State Patrol

**SUPPORT AGENCIES:** Local Jurisdictions  
Federal Government Agencies  
Private Agencies  
Volunteer Organizations

#### **I. INTRODUCTION**

##### **A. Purpose**

To provide a general overview and resource list of local, federal government, and private agency response capabilities to a hazardous material, oil spill or release incident.

##### **1. Local Jurisdictions**

Local agencies involved in hazardous material incidents may include:

###### **a. Fire Departments**

Generally this is a primary local response agency. Many are designated as Incident Command Agencies per Chapter 70.136 RCW. As capabilities differ, this may range from fully equipped Hazardous Material (HAZMAT) teams that do most response actions, to lesser capability where fire command personnel provide incident management.

###### **b. Law Enforcement**

Responsible for crowd control, site scene security, and local evacuations.

###### **c. Emergency Management**

May be involved with planning, training, and assisting with interagency coordination. During incidents, may activate the local Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to support on-scene operations, make notifications, and respond to requests for resources and other assistance. May be involved with the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) under SARA, Title III.

**d. Public Works**

May provide resources such as heavy equipment, sand, sandbags, barricades, etc., at the request of the on-scene agencies. Public works has the capability to control sewer, water and storm sewer lines, and associated pump stations.

**e. Health Department**

May deal with such issues as personnel protection, public health, environmental impacts, and identification of unknown products. May declare public health emergencies and make public health advisories. May also assist the Incident or Unified Command with information on disposal techniques or selection of disposal contractors.

**f. Other**

There may be other local government agencies, and private sector firms that may have some responsibility or capability in support of emergency response.

**2. Federal Government****a. Primary Support Agencies****(1) U.S. Environmental Protection Agency**

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) ensures that timely and effective response action is taken to control and remove discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances, including substantial threats of discharges and releases to inland zones, (except hazardous materials incidents at U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) or U.S. Department of Energy (USDOE) vessels or facilities). Provides cleanup funding when incident exceeds state and local resources.

**(2) Federal Emergency Management Agency**

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) provides advice and assistance to the On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) on coordinating civil emergency planning and mitigation efforts to other federal agencies, state, and local governments, and the private sector. FEMA provides extensive rapid deployment mobile communications capabilities for use on a not-to-interfere basis with other emergency situations. In the event of a disaster declaration or emergency determination by the President, FEMA will coordinate all federal disaster or emergency action with the federal OSC.

(3) **U.S. Department of Transportation**

The U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) has the responsibility to regulate the transportation of hazardous substances as authorized by the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act. An agency within the USDOT with hazardous materials responsibilities include:

(4) **U.S. Coast Guard**

The U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) ensures that timely and effective response action is taken to control and remove discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances, including threats of substantial discharges and releases into coastal zones, (except hazardous material incidents at DOD or USDOE vessels or facilities) including monitoring removal actions which are being conducted by the responsible party. Provides clean up funding.

**b. Support Agencies**

(1) **U.S. Department of Agriculture**

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has scientific and technical capability to measure, evaluate, and monitor, either on the ground or by use of aircraft, situations where natural resources including soil, water, wildlife, and vegetation have been impacted by hazardous substances and other natural or technological (human-caused) emergencies.

(2) **U.S. Department of Commerce**

Through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the Department of Commerce provides scientific support for response and contingency planning in coastal and marine areas. This includes assessments of the hazards that may be involved, predictions of movement, dispersion through trajectory modeling, and information on the sensitivity of environments.

(3) **U.S. Department of Defense**

The U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) has responsibility to take all action necessary with respect to releases where the release is on, or the sole source of the release is from, any facility or vessel under DOD jurisdiction, custody, or control.

(4) **U.S. Department of Energy**

The U.S. Department of Energy (USDOE) has the responsibility and capability to provide assistance in incidents involving radioactive materials (including special nuclear materials). The USDOE provides assistance to state and local agencies in accordance with the inter-agency Radiological Assistance Plan. The USDOE provides assistance in identifying the source and extent of radioactive contamination, and in the removal and disposal of radioactive discharges.

(5) **U.S. Department of Health and Human Services**

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) provides information and advice when chemical discharges violate or may violate public laws administered by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). The HHS makes determinations that illness, disease, or complaints thereof may be attributable to exposure to a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. The HHS provides expert advice and assistance on actual or potential discharges or releases that pose a threat to public safety and health.

(6) **U.S. Department of the Interior**

The U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) provides assistance in investigations to evaluate the magnitude and severity of discharges on or affecting lands under their bureaus' jurisdiction and in documentation of damage to natural resources for which they have trustee responsibilities. Other DOI bureaus with hazardous materials responsibilities include:

(a) **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service**

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) provides advice on migratory birds, anadromous fish, and endangered and threatened species. The USFWS also coordinates with the state Department of Fish and Wildlife in establishing bird and marine mammal collecting, cleaning, and recovery centers.

(b) **U.S. Geological Survey**

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) may provide expertise in geology and hydrology, sample collection and measurements.

(c) **Bureau of Reclamation**

The Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) provides information on current and predicted channel flow volumes, where watercourses are controlled by dams, locks, etc., under the management of BOR.

(d) **Bureau of Indian Affairs**

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) shall assist in obtaining access to Indian land areas as needed for response actions and shall coordinate with the incident public information officer to ensure pertinent information is made available to tribal authorities on a timely basis.

(e) **Bureau of Land Management**

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) may provide expertise in the field of oil and gas drilling, production, handling, and transportation by pipeline.

(f) **Minerals Management Service**

The Minerals Management Service (MMS) provides expert advice and assistance on actual or potential discharges or releases that pose a threat to public health and safety from offshore oil and gas exploration, production, transportation facilities, and platforms.

(7) **U.S. Department of Justice**

The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) may provide expert legal advice on complicated legal questions arising from hazardous material incidents and federal agency responses. The DOJ represents the federal government, including its agencies, in litigation relating to hazardous material incidents.

(8) **U.S. Department of Labor/Occupational Safety and Health Administration**

The U.S. Department of Labor (DOL)/Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) provides advice and assistance to the EPA and other National Response Team/Regional Response Team agencies as well as to the OSC regarding hazards to persons engaged in hazardous materials incident response activities. Technical assistance may include review of safety plans and work practices and help with other compliance questions. OSHA may take any action deemed necessary to ensure that

employees are properly protected at the scene of hazardous materials incidents.

(9) **U.S. Department of Transportation**

The U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) has the responsibility to regulate the transportation of hazardous substances as authorized by the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act. Other agencies within the USDOT with hazardous materials responsibilities include:

(a) **Research and Special Programs Administration**

The Research and Special Administration (RSPA) is the lead agency for developing hazardous materials regulations for all forms of transportation.

(b) **Office of Hazardous Materials Transportation**

The Office of Hazardous Materials Transportation (OHMT) issues regulations covering the designation and classification of hazardous materials, container specification, and requirements for testing packaging, labeling, marking, handling, shipping papers, and placards.

(c) **Federal Railroad Administration**

The Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) is responsible for enforcing the federal hazardous materials provisions for rail and inter-modal (truck trailers and containers on rail cars) forms of transportation.

(d) **Federal Aviation Administration**

The FAA carries out enforcement of hazardous materials regulations for air transportation.

(e) **Federal Highway Administration (FHA)**

The Federal Highway Administration (FHA) has the responsibility of inspecting highway shipments by interstate motor carriers and enforcing the federal hazardous materials regulations in cooperation with the states under the Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program.

### **3. Private Agencies**

#### **a. Chemical Transportation Emergency Center**

Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC) is a 24-hour public service of the Chemical Manufacturers Association (CMA). It has the capability of providing the following:

- (1) Immediate emergency action information for spill, leaks, exposure, or fire control measures.
- (2) Precautionary information.
- (3) Assistance in identification of hazardous substances, if the manufacturer is known or shipping papers are present.
- (4) Immediate notification of manufacturers or shippers through their emergency contacts or notification of industry mutual aid networks.

#### **b. Community Awareness and Emergency Response**

The CMA's Community Awareness and Emergency Response (CAER) Program encourages chemical plant managers to take the initiative in cooperating with local communities to develop integrated emergency plans for responding to hazardous materials incidents.

#### **c. National Poison Antidote Center**

The National Poison Antidote Center (NPAC) is a working part of the CHEMTREC system. It provides immediate information for treatment of most known poisons. It can communicate with all major hospitals.

#### **d. Poison Control Centers**

Local poison control centers provide toxicological information concerning hazardous materials incidents.

#### **e. Chemical Manufacturers**

If known, the manufacturer of a spilled chemical provides detailed technical information (including special precautions, disposal procedures, etc.) on their products, and may provide an emergency response team, if needed.

**f. Transportation Company Dispatch Centers**

Carriers, including railroads, can be contacted for additional information and waybill or cargo manifest readouts. Carriers may also provide assistance with chemical and wreckage removal.

**g. Underground Service Alert**

The Underground Service Alert (USA) is a 24-hour service subscribed to by major public utilities that have the capability of providing the location of any underground structures that could impact the response to hazardous material incidents.

**h. Chlorine Emergency Plan (CHLOREP)**

A Chlorine Emergency Plan (CHLOREP) is organized by the Chlorine Institute for emergency response to chlorine emergencies.

**i. Industrial Chemical Waste Removers**

These organizations provide services under contract. They have the capability to clean up, haul, and decontaminate a hazardous material incident scene, as well as conduct restoration and repair of highways or other damaged property. They are a resource that should be identified during pre-incident planning.

**j. Volunteers**

Agency and jurisdiction specific plans should establish procedures to allow for well-organized, worthwhile, and safe use of volunteers, including compliance with appropriate health and safety regulations. These plans should provide for the direction of volunteers by the appropriate officials knowledgeable in contingency operating, and capable of providing leadership. The plans should also identify specific areas in which volunteers can be used, such as beach surveillance, logistical support, and bird and wildlife treatment.